

ACC NR: AP7004400

and 1080 oe and $g = 2.15$ for EuB_6 . It is assumed that the increase in the spectroscopic splitting factor is due to failure to consider the weak skin effect at this temperature. The study showed that the broadening of resonance lines of paramagnetic absorption observed at low temperatures is evidently due to magnetic ordering below 77K. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/^{20/}SUBM DATE: 10Aug66/ORIG REF: 001/OTH REF: 006/

[NT]

Card 2/2

VIASOVA, M.Ya.

Results of combating the chrysanthemum eelworm in the floriculture
of Leningrad. Trudy probl. i tem.soveshch. no.3:247-251 '54.
(MLRA 8:5)

1. Leningradskiy tsvetotchno-pitomnicheskiy trest i Zoologicheskiy
institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Leningrad--Nematoda) (Nematoda--Leningrad)
(Chrysanthemums--Diseases and pests)

VLASOVA, M. Ya.

LOMAKINA, Z.V.; KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S.; VLASOVA, M.Ya.

Appendix 4: Recommendations for combating the chrysanthemum
eelworm (*Aphelenchoides ritzma-bosi* (Schwartz, 1911)). Trudy
probl. i tem.soveshch. no.3:257-259 '54. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity zelenykh nasazhdeniy,
Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy
tsvetochno-pitomnicheskii treest.
(Chrysanthemums--Diseases and pests) (Nematoda)

KUDZIN, Yu., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; YAROSHEVICH, I.,; VLASOVA, N.

Supply collective and state farms with cornseeds thoroughly
prepared for planting. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.10:11 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut kukuruzy.

(Corn(Maize))

ACCESSION NR: AP4036538

S/0089/64/016/005/0465/0468

AUTHOR: Vlasov, N.

TITLE: antimatter and the Universe

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 465-468

TOPIC TAGS: matter, antimatter, matter annihilation, proton, antiproton, electron, positron, positronium spectrum, protonium spectrum, matter antimatter distribution

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the literature concerning the uniformity of distribution of matter and antimatter in the Universe, and, perhaps, in our own galaxies. The measurement of the relative amounts of neutrinos and antineutrinos is hopelessly difficult. The observation of gamma rays resulting from the annihilation of protons and antiprotons, leading to formation of pi-mesons, their decay into mu-mesons plus gamma photons (of 140 and 180 Mev energy), and of electron-positron annihilation (0.5 Mev) has been attempted with the help of rockets and balloon flights. Directional observations which could locate the origin of the rays, are difficult with gamma rays. The author suggests that the optical observations with large terrestrial telescopes of spectra emitted by positronium (temporary associa-

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036538

tion of electron and positron), and those of protonium (proton-antiproton "atom"),
[see H. Bethe and J. Hamilton, Nuovo cimento 4, 1 (1956)], might give information
on local sources of matter annihilation. Orig. art. has: no graphics

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1AA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Analysis of some cases of recurrent stammering based on data of late
catamnesis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.5:750-752 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

VLASOVA, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; KOCHERGINA, Vera Sergeyevna;
YUKHENOVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Stuttering is curable] Zaikanie izlechimo. Izd.2. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 35 p. (MIRA 18:3)

VLASOVA, N.A.; SEREBRYAKOVA, L.Ye.

Localization of nucleic acids in relation to the rate of development of the embryo sac in cotton. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7
no.1:27-33 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

VLASOVA, N.A.; KOCHERGIN, V.S. (Moskva)

Concerning V.A.Giliarovskii's work, "Problem of the genesis of
stammering in children and its role in the general development
of the personality and its treatment." Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61
no.5:767-768 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(GILIAROVSKII, VASILII ALEKSEEVICH, 1875-)
(STAMMERING)

VLASOVA, N.A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Development and structure
of the seed pod in ^{various fields} ~~different types~~ of cotton ~~plants~~." Tashkent,
1959, 16 pp (Acad Sci AzSSR. Inst of Genetics and Physiology of
Plants) 175 copies (KL, 36-59, 114)

- 29 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oleaginous, Sacchariferous. 1-7

Abs Jour : R. i. Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1950, 39392

Author : Rudi, V.M., Vlasova, H.I.

Inst : AS UzSSR

Title : The Influence of the Quantity and Quality of Pollen on Fertilization and Shedding of Ovaries.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. fiziol. Khlebopecheniya i trav. vyp. 1, Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1957, 123-141

Abstract : Studies made in 1951-1953 showed that more pollen tubes are grown after abundant pollination of flowers by a mixture of pollens of different plants than by limited and natural pollination. An abundant pollination with mixed pollen has a favorable influence on the fruit formation; however, a limited one causes large scale shedding of ovaries. The smallest quantity of seeds (38.8%) was formed by a limited

Card 1/2

- 102 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oleaginous, Sacchariferous.

11-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39392.

self-pollination and the biggest (91.1%) by an ample
pollination with mixed pollen. A large quantity (31.5%)
of underdeveloped ovules was found in shed ovaries. The
decrease in shedding of ovaries of the cotton plant can
be obtained by ample pollination of flowers, particular-
ly by pollen mixture with the help of bees. -- A.M.
Gulimov

Card 2/2

KANASH, S.S., akademik; MAL'TSEV, A.M.; VLASOVA, N.A.; PASHCHENKO, Z.M.; ROZHANOVSKIY, S.Yu.; MAUYER, F.M.; MOKETEVA, Ye.A.; KLYUYEV, G.A.; BURYGIN, V.A.; SHLEYKHER, A.I.; RUMI, V.A.; ROMANOV, I.D.; AVTONOMOV, A.I., otv.red.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, M.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; RYZHOV, S.N., akademik, zamestitel' glavnogo red.; ALIMOV, R.A., red.; DABADAYEV, A.D., akademik, red.; DZHALILOV, Kh.M., kand. ekon.nauk, red.; YEREMENKO, V.Ye., akademik, red.; ZAKIROV, K.Z., akademik, red.; MANNANOV, N.M., akademik, red.; NABIYEV, M.N., akademik, red.; SADIYEV, S.S., red.; TOGOYEV, I.N., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; YAKHONTOV, V.V., red.; KURANOVA, L.I., red.izd-va; RAKHMANOVA, M.D., red.izd-va; BARTSEVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Cotton] Khlopchatnik. Tashkent. Vol.3. [Structure and development of cotton] Stroenie i razvitie khlopchatnika. 1960. 402 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. 2. Akademiki UzSSR (for Kanash, Mukhamedzhanov, Zakirov, Nabiyeu). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kanash). 4. Tsentral'naya selektsionnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva Uzbekskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Kanash). 5. Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Mal'tsev, Shleykher). 6. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR (for Vlasova, Mauyer, Klyuyev, Rumi, Romanov).
(Continued on next card)

KANASH, S.S. --- (continued) Card 2.

7. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Pashchenko).
8. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR (for Rozhanovskiy, Mokayeva, Burygin).
9. Chleny-korrespondenty AN UzSSR (for Avtonomov, Alimov, Yermenko, Sadykov, Yakhontov).
10. Uzbekskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Mukhamedzhanov, Ryzhov, Dadabayev, Yermenko, Zakirov, Mannanov).

(Cotton)

VLASOVA, N.A.

Development and structure of the seed coat in different cotton species. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.3:36-43 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Cottonseed)

VIASOVA, N.A.

Catamnestic data on the effectiveness of therapy in stuttering in children [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.7:373-377 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Logopedicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand.ped.nauk N.A. Vlasova) psikhonevrologicheskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.8 imeni Solov'yeva.

(SPEECH DISORDERS, in infant and child.
stuttering, ther. (Bus))

VLASOVA, N. A.

VLASOVA, N.A.

[Therapy of stammering in children of preschool age] Lechenie
zaikanii u detei doskol'nogo vozrasta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie",
1954. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniui poli-
ticheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. III, no.11) (MLRA 7:5)
(Stammering)

ROMANOV, I.D.; VLASOVA, N.A.

Rates of development of the embryo sack in cotton plant. Uzb. biol.
zhur. no.1:9-14 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR.
(COTTON) (BOTANY—EMBRYOLOGY)

VLASOVA, N. A.

Prevention and treatment of stuttering in children in the USSR. Cesk.
otolaryng. 11 no.1:30-32 F '62.

1. Logoped. oddeleni Solovevovy psychoneurologické nemocnice, vedoucí
N. A. Vlasova.

(SPEECH DISORDERS prev & control)

VLASOVA, Nataliya Aleksandrovna; NOVIKOV, Ya.A., red.; KOVALENKO, V.P.,
tekh.n.red.

[Logopedic work with stammering preschool children] Logopedi-
cheskaia rabota s zaikaniushchimisia doshkol'nikami. Izd.2.
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va pros.RSFSR, 1959. 80 p.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Stammering)

(Speech therapy)

VLASOVA, Nataliya Aleksandrovna; KOCHERGINA, Vera Sergeyevna;
SKORBILINA, T.N., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Stammering is curable] Zaikanie izlechimo. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(STAMMERING)

VIASOVA, N.A.

Development of seeds and their integuments in the cotton plant.
Uzb.biol.zhur. no.1:27-36 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR.
(Cottonseed)

LEBEDEVA, L.V., kand. med. nauk; ROGOVAYA, V.F.; KHOLINA, V.M.; VLASOVA,
H.A.; TSIV'YAN, L.S.

Significance of chemoprophylaxis and its methodology in the
treatment of children with the first signs of positive tuberculin
test. Prob. tub. no.1:3-8 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Dispansernoye otdeleniye (zav.- kand. med. nauk Ye.A. Ginzburg)
Moskovskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.- kand. med. nauk T.P.
Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.
Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i 16-y protiv-
votuberkuleznyy dispanser Moskv (glavnyy vrach P.A. Zal'munin).

MAMEDALIYEV, G.M.; TOPCHIEV, A.V.; VLASOVA, N.D.; ANIKINA, G.N.

Demethylation and isomeric conversion of pseudocumene over aluminosilicates. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:637-645 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Benzene)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310018-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310018-3"

0-3

USSR/Plant. Diseases - Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30217

Author : Vlasova, N.I.

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn.

Title : The Biological Peculiarities of Smut in Foxtail Millet and Hungarian Grass.

Orig Pub : Byul. Vses. n.-i. in-ta kukuruza, 1957, No 1, 38-41.

Abstract : Experiments on artificial cross contamination made by the experimental selection station of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn (Sinelnikovo) have demonstrated that *Ustilago crameri* freely passes over from Hungarian grass to foxtail millet and vice versa. Hungarian

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310018-3"

grass is more strongly infected than foxtail millet. Bristly foxtain grass is attacked on the steppe of the Ukrainian SSR by tow species of smut.

Card 1/2

USSR/Plant: Diseases - Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

0-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30217

One species (*U. neglecta*), found on *Setaria glauca* P.D., is not transmitted to foxtail millet and Hungarian grass, while the other species (*U. crameri*), found on *Setaria viridis* (or green bristlegrass) readily infects foxtail millet and Hungarian grass. These distinctions are not mentioned in the literature. Green bristlegrass is rather widely distributed amidst foxtail millet and Hungarian grass and may act as a source for the spread of the disease.
-- G.A. D'yakova.

Card 2/2

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Card 17/22		

KUDZIN, Yu.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VLASOVA, N.I.

How to discover whether the seeds are disinfected or not?
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.3:42-43 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut kukuruzy, g. Dnepropetrovsk.
(Seeds---Disinfection)

KUDZIN, Yu.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAROSHEVICH, I.V.;
VLASOVA, N.I.

Recent developments in the use of phosphorobacterin. Zemledelie
23 no.11:65-67 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy.
(Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures)
(Bacteria, Phosphorus)

15.2120

1142, 3109, 3309

25348 S/058/61/000/006/035/063
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Vlasova, N.I., Galant, Ye.I., Kefeli, A.A.

TITLE: Absorption spectrum of Co^{2+} ions as an indicator of coordination of boron and aluminum in silicate glasses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 224, abstract 6D272 (V sb. "Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 368-372, Discus. 377 - 379)

TEXT: The authors investigated absorption spectra of boron-silicate and alumino-silicate glasses colored by Co^{2+} in presence of chlorine. It was found out that Co^{2+} is present in these glasses in the form of coordination groups $[\text{Co}_4]$, $[\text{CoO}_6]$ and $[\text{CoCl}_4]$, the ratios between which are caused by different coordination states of B and Al in the glass structure. It is shown that the spectrophotometric method of quantitative determination of equilibria between the coordination forms of Co^{2+} makes it possible to determine different coordination groups of B and Al in glasses.

T. Veynberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

10/10

86493
S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

15.2120

AUTHORS: Kefeli, A. A., Galant, Ye. I., Vlasova, N. I.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some Types of Glass

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 8, pp. 1768-1773

TEXT: The authors investigated the spectral absorption of aluminoboro-silicate glasses which were colored with Co^{2+} compounds in the presence of chlorine. The authors applied the "haloid effect" (Ref. 5, Fig. 1). They proved that the coordination of boron and aluminum in glass can be estimated from the changes in spectral absorption. Two systems were investigated: $\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$. Their compositions may be seen from a table on p. 1769. The spectral absorption of these types was measured with an SF-4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer in the spectral region 400-700 mμ. Fig. 2 shows the change of the optical density as a function of Al_2O_3 contained in these types. It follows from this that

Card 1/3

Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the
Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some
Types of Glass

86493

S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

the haloid effect increases with increasing Al_2O_3 content. The maximum effect appears in a glass with a constant content of Al_2O_3 and K_2O content, that is, at $\psi = 0$ $\left(\psi = \frac{K_2O - Al_2O_3}{B_2O_3} \right)$. The authors thus confirm the general view of the role of aluminum in aluminoborosilicate glass. They found that in glass containing much boron and less alkali oxide $\left(\frac{R_2O}{B_2O_3} < 0.2-0.3 \right)$, boron is present in ternary and quaternary coordination. The spectrophotometric method also allows to estimate other structural changes, such as the coordination of Al^{3+} ions and the interaction between trigonal, octahedral, and tetrahedral elements of the glass structure. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute)

Card 2/3

Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the
Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some
Types of Glass

86193
S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1958

Card 3/3

YAROSHEVICH, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VLASOVA, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Disinfecting and bacterizing corn seeds. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i
bol. 5 no.3:22-23 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut kukuruzy.
(Seeds—Disinfection) (Corn(Maize)—Diseases and pests)
(Bacteria, Phosphorus)

ACC NR: AP7002724

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/012/0044/0050

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I. (Candidate of sciences); Vlasova, N. I.; Vyaz'mina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of coloring additives on the light absorption of lanthanum glass

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1966, 44-50

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, light absorption, optic glass, optic density, color additive

ABSTRACT: In order to find ways of reducing the absorption of type STK and TBF lanthanum glass, the authors measured the specific-absorption spectral curves of lanthanum glass colored with oxides of Nd^{3+} , Pr^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Cr^{6+} , Cu^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{3+} , and Ce^{4+} , to determine which of these additives are responsible for the high absorption of such glasses. The test method used was that described by V. V. Vargin and T. I. Veynberg (Steklo i keramika [Glass and Ceramics], 1958, no. 5, p. 25), using a modified SF-4 spectrophotometer. The specific absorption curves were obtained by determining the difference between the optical density of the spectral curves of the glasses with the specially introduced dye and without it. The results have shown that the specific spectral absorption increases on going from silicate to lanthanum-boron-silicate glasses, with larger degree of alkalinity. The calculations yielded the specific light-absorption coefficients due to each of the coloring oxides. The coefficient of light absorption in glass colored with 0.001% of coloring

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.11.016.2: 535.34

ACC NR: AP7002724

agent ranges from 0.001 to 13.4% and increases in the sequence $Ce^{4+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Pr^{3+} \rightarrow Nd^{3+} \rightarrow Cr^{6+} \rightarrow Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Ni^{2+} \rightarrow Cr^{3+} \rightarrow Mn^{3+} \rightarrow Co^{2+}$. Limits of maximum concentrations were established for the raw materials used to manufacture the lanthanum glass. These should not exceed 3×10^{-2} of Ce, 2×10^{-3} of Fe, 1×10^{-4} of Nd or Pr, 1×10^{-5} of Cr, Cu, Ni, and 1×10^{-6} of Co and Mn. It is indicated that the test results should be used in conjunction with chemical, spectrochemical, and spectrophotometric analyses to determine the composition of coloring impurities in glasses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

VALYASHKO, M.G.; POLIVANOVA, A.I.; ZHEREBTSOVA, I.K.; METTIKH, B.I.;
VLASOVA, N.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.V., otv. red.; STOLYAROV, A.G.,
red.

[Geochemistry and genesis of brines of the Irkutsk amphi-
theater] Geokhimiia i genezis rassolov Irkutskogo amfi-
teatra. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 19:1)

GARMASH, A.A.; VLASOVA, N.K.

Geochemistry of gallium in the formation of pyrite-
complex metal ores. Trudy IMGRE no.10:184-200 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

S/2677/63/000/010/0184/0200

ACCESSION NR: AT4028292

AUTHOR: Garmash, A. A.; Vlasova, N. K.

TITLE: On the geochemistry of gallium in the formation process of pyrite-poly-metallic ores

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov. Trudy*, No. 10, 1963, Redkiye elementy* v sul'fidny*kh mestorozhdeniyakh (rare earth elements in sulfide deposits) 184-200

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, polymetallic ores, pyrite ores, sphalerite, sulfide, chlorite, sericitization, pyrite, chalcopryrite, galenite

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors make an attempt to determine the origin and value of gallium. Their work concentrates primarily around the deposits of Rudnyy Altai, particularly at Zolotushinsk. The authors examine gallium in the surrounding rocks and chlorites and show the effect of sericitization and quartzification. The results are presented in figures and tables. Gallium distribution in sulfide minerals, such as pyrite galenite chalcopryrite schalerite is also examined and presented in tables. Gallium is constantly present in the form of an impurity concentrated in sphalerite and alumosilicates in the pyrite-polymetal deposits of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028292

Rudnyy Altai. According to the authors, the basic mass of the "sulfide" gallium in the Zolotushinsk deposit is concentrated in the early generation of sphalerite of the polymetallic stage which was deposited by means of metasomatic substitution of intensely chloritized, and consequently enriched, gallium of the surrounding rock formation. In conclusion, the authors state that later generation chlorites, including post-ore chlorite, differ substantially from the previous in their absolute gallium content and in the Ga:Al ratio. Geological and geochemical data together with comparative materials in other deposits at Rudnyy Altai make it possible to consider that the source of gallium concentrated in ores are rock formations from which gallium can be extracted during a prolonged metasomatic process of exchange and later depositing of sulfide ores serves as a gallium source concentrated in the ores. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut minerologii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov, AN SSSR (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and the Chemistry of Crystals).

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, EL

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VALYASHKO, M.G.; VLASOVA, N.K.

Ways of formation of calcium chloride brines. Geokhimiia no.1:43-
55 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra geokhimii geologicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KOMAROV, N.V.; VLASOVA, N.N.

Synthesis of β -silicon-containing vinyl sulfides. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.9:1687-1689 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KOMAROV, N.V.; VLASOVA, N.N.; KAGAN, G.I.; GLADKOVA, G.A.

Synthesis and some conversions of primary \checkmark -silicon acetylene
mercaptans. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1763-1767 O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KOMAROV, N.V.; VINOVA, N.N.; MIKHAYLOV, Z.I.

Synthesis of α -silicon-containing vinyl sulfides. Zhur. ob.
khim. 35 no.9:1692 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KALABINA, A.V.; VLASOVA, N.N.; MIRSKOVA, A.N.

Synthesis and properties of some aromatic mercaptans, sulfides,
and sulfones. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser.khim.nauk no.2:99-104
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Irkutskiy institut
organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KUJABELA, A.V.; TIL'DENALOVA, Ye.U.; YEREMIN, E.M.

Synthesis of β -aryldiethylsulfones. Izv. Sib. otd. AN
(Sib. otd. AN 1961) (MIRA 14:10)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Irkutskiy institut
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Sulfones)

KOMAROV, N. V.; VLASOVA, N. N.

Synthesis and transformations of unsaturated organosilicon compounds. Report No. 6: Synthesis and some transformations of organosilicon acetylenic mercaptans. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no.1:90-96 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Silicon organic compounds)
(Acetylene compounds)

BOGOMIL'SKIY, R.D., kand.med.nauk; VLASOVA, N.P., kand.med.nauk

On the role of the state of the upper respiratory tract in the etiology of poliomyelitis in children. Vest.otorin. 21 no.5:41-44 3-0
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskogo vozrasta (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dots. F.F. Malomuzh) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.K. Trutnev).

(POLIOMYELITIS, etiology)

(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS, complications)

(TONSILLITIS, complications)

VLASOVA, N. P.

"The Clinicoanatomical Characteristics of Zygomaticitis in Children."
Cand Med Sci, Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst, Min of Health RSFSR, Moscow,
1955. (KL, NO 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

L 15912-66 INF(m)/INF(1) INF(c) RM
ACC. NR: AP6026427 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0904/0907

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Komarov, N. V.; Vlasova, N. N.; Rinkus, G. A. 34

ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR) B

TITLE: Organosilicon vinyl sulfoxides and vinyl sulfones

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 904-907

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, organic sulfur compound, sulfone, vinyl compound

ABSTRACT: The oxidation of silicon-containing vinyl sulfides of the general structure $R_3Si(CH_2)_nSCH=CH_2$ (where $n=1,2,3$) was carried out under the following conditions: (a) 70% H_2O_2 with cooling to $(-10^\circ)-(-5^\circ)$; (b) 30% H_2O_2 in the presence of pyridine with heating to 60° ; (c) 70% H_2O_2 in the presence of SeO_2 . It was found that the tendency of organosilicon vinyl sulfides to oxidize depends on the relative positions of the sulfur and silicon atoms. The study determined the methods of synthesis of β - and γ -silicon sulfur compounds whose composition includes silicon, an unsaturated bond, and polar SO and SO_2 groups. It was noted that the accessibility of the free electron pairs of sulfur in silicon-containing thiovinyl ethers is affected by the trialkylsilyl radical. Thus, as the latter comes closer to the thiovinyl group in the series

UDC: 547.245+547.269

Card 1/2

L 45912-66

ACC NR: AP6026427

γ-, β-, and α-silicon-containing vinyl sulfides, a decrease in the oxidizability of the substances studied is observed. This is apparently due to the electron-donor effect of the trialkylsilyl group, which promotes an increase in the electron density of the sulfur atom and thus decreases the ability of the latter to bond with oxygen by expanding the electron shell to a decet. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

LS

Card 2/2

PLAKSIN, I. N. and VLASCVA, N. S.

Mbr. Institute of Mining, Acad. Sci. -1945-

Mbr., The Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals
and Gold im. M. I. Kalinin, Moscow, -1945-

"Influence of Oxygen on the Separation of
Pyrite and Arsenopyrite by Selective
Flotation." Dok. AN, 52, No. 1, 1946

VLASOVA, N.S.

USSR/Fuel - Coal, Flotation

May 52

"On Flotation Ability of Coal Particles of Increased Size," N. S. Vlasova

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 5, pp 760-763

Studies mechanism of flotation process for coal particles larger than 0.5-1.0 mm. Concludes that flotation of coarse classes, being conditioned by low surface and hydrophobic nature of coals, depends mainly on petrographic composition and shape of particles and may be realized under certain conditions. Increase in coarseness suitable for flotation is possible not only for coals but also for certain ores, such as graphite, ozokerite, native sulfur and others. Submitted by Acad A. A. Skochinskiy 4 Nov 51. Sub-219T43

VLASOVA, N. S.

USSR/Mining - Coal, Flotation

Jun 53

"Effect of Slimes on Flotation of Coal Fines," I. N. Plaksin, Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR, N. S. Vlasova

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, OTN, No 6, 882-893

Defining slimes as coal particles smaller than 0.043mm, investigates floatability of coal fines depending on amount of slimes and conditions of slime formation, using for expts coal with 12% ash and 4.75% S, and utilizing kerosene and pine oil as flotation reagents. Presents results of studying number of factors, such as preliminary stirring

275T53

of coal pulp, washing off or addition of slimes, increased consumption of collector.

PLAKSIN, I.N.; VLASOVA, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
KOYBASH, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Reviews of D.S.Emel'ianov's book "Some problems of the theory
of coal flotation." Ugol' 29 no.2:47-48 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Plaksin).
(Coal preparation) (Emel'ianov, D.S.)

VLASOVA, N. S.

AUTHORS: Vlasova, N. S. and Plaksin, I. N. (Moscow) 24-11-6/31

TITLE: On applying the "Soviet detergent" for flotation of hard coal fines. (O primeneni "detergenta sovetskogo" pri flotatsii kamennougol'noy melochi).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp. 52-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A special preparation, the "Soviet detergent" was produced under the leadership of Professor M.A. Geyman in the Oil Institute of the Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R. (Institut Nefti Akademii Nauk SSSR) on the basis of sulphonation aromatics. The obtained product has a good solubility in water, possesses a neutral reaction, remains stable in storage and is not poisonous. The possibility of using this reagent for flotation of coal fines was investigated on the following three types of coal: a coal with an ash content of 33.5% with poor beneficiation properties; coal fines representing a mixture of coal from various deposits containing 22.3% ash and the coal mud of a beneficiation plant with an ash content of 22.5%. The results are entered in Tables 1-3 and these allow the following conclusions: for coals with poor beneficiation properties it is advisable to apply the detergent mixed

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24-11-6/31

On applying the "Soviet detergent" for flotation of hard coal fines.

with sulphurised kerosene. Depending on the composition of the coal, the detergent consumption is within the limits of 0.25 to 0.5 kg/ton with a consumption of sulphurised kerosene of 0.5 to 1 kg/ton. For obtaining equal results the total consumption of sulphurised kerosene plus demulsifier is 1 to 3 kg/ton. The speed of flotation is higher if a detergent is used than if a demulsifier is used. The stability of the foam formed if a detergent is applied depends on the concentration and increases with increasing concentrations. There are 3 tables and 2 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, N. S., KLASSEN, V. I., and PLAKSIN, I. N.

"Theoretical Bases of the Action of Reagents in the Flotation of Coal,'
(Section E).

paper submitted for Third Intl. Coal Production Congress, Leige, Belgium, 23-28
June 1958.

KLASSEN, V.I.; ~~VIASOVA, N.S.~~

New agents for the flotation of coal. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.9:6-7 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Flotation) (Coal preparation)

SOV/180-59-2-26/34

AUTHORS: Vlasova, N.S., Klassen, V.I., and Stepanova, Ye.N.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Flotation Properties of Several Aromatic Compounds
(Flotatsionnyye svoystva nekotorykh aromaticheskikh
soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 139-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some polar and non-polar compounds were used in an
investigation of the flotation of coal. The purity of
the compounds was checked by a refractometer. The
liquid reagents were used in the normal condition and
the solid reagents as an aqueous solution. The
investigation was carried out for the easily-enriched
coal of the 'Sovetskaya' mine and for the coal more
difficult to enrich on the Pastukhovka mine and the
Karagandinskaya Tsentralnaya concentration factory. Flotation
by benzol is shown in Fig 1. The extraction with 1 kg/
ton is very low, 21.5%. Increasing to 5-10 kg/ton
speeds up flotation but it still remains low. Benzol is
very easily desorbed from the surface of coal. Addition
of 0.5 kg/t. of phenol to Sovetskaya coal results in 80%
extraction, but adsorption of phenol is extremely slow.

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SOV/180-59-2-26/34

Flotation Properties of Several Aromatic Compounds

Increase in concentration leads to increase in ash
content of the concentrate (Fig 3). Fig 4 shows flotation
by aniline. Fairly good results are obtained with
0.5 - 1 kg on easily enriched coal and 5 kg/t for other
coals. The collecting properties of aniline are poor.
Fig 5 is for p-toluene sulphonic acid. This shows less
activity than aniline and has poor collecting properties.
Fig 6 shows the flotation properties of benzoic acid
which are quite good. With 0.2 kg/t, 80% of Sovetskaya
coal is extracted, and 0.5 kg/t are needed for the
other coals. The adsorbed layer is unstable. Thus
is well known but the action of benzoic acid
the simplest aromatic compounds are poor in flotation
unless a polar group is present. Polar groups such as
amino- or sulfo-groups are not very effective. A
hydroxyl group in the side chain gives good properties
and although not as effective as the higher alcohols

Card 2/3

SOV/180-59-2-26/34

Flotation Properties of Several Aromatic Compounds

of the paraffin type, such compounds can be used in the
flotation of coal.

There are 6 figures and 7 references (all Soviet).

SUBMITTED: August 23, 1958

Card 3/3

VLASOVA, Nina Sergeyevna; KLASSEN, Villi Ivanovich; PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; KHODAKOV, I.K., red. izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Principles of selecting reagents for flotation of difficult-to-dress coal fines] O printsipakh podbora reagentov dlia flotatsionnogo obogashchenia melochi trudnoobogatimyykh uglei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 33 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Flotation) (Coal)

VLASOVA, T. S.

"The Effect of Reagents in the Flotation of Bituminous Coal."

report presented at the Conference on Beneficiation of Useful Minerals, sponsored by the Learned Council of the IGD, AS USSR, Balakhash/Karagands, 29 Nov - 4 Dec 1960.

VLASOVA, N.S.; KLASSEN, V.I.; PLAKSIN, I.N.

Possibility of using emulsifying agents in the flotation of coal
slimes. Koks i khim. no.4:10-12 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela 'AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation).
(Flotation)
(Emulsifying agents)

VLASOVA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLASSEN, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk

Flotation qualities of aldehydes. Trudy Inst.gor.dela 6:67-76
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Flotation)

(Aldehydes)

VLASOVA, N.S.; KLASSEN, V.I.; PLAKSIN, I.N.

Use of aliphatic alcohols in coal flotation. Ugol' 35 no. 4:45-48
Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

PLAKSIN, I.N.; VIASOVA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Tasks in the development of new techniques for coal preparation.
Ugol' 36 no.4:61-62 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin).
(Coal preparation)

VLASOVA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KLASSEN, V.I., prof.,
doktor tekhn.nauk; STEPANOVA, Ye.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of oxidation in the flotation of easily prepared coal by
polar and nonpolar compounds. Nauch. soob. IGD 16:43-51 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Flotation) (Oxidation)

VLASOVA, Nina Sergeyevna; KLASSEN, Villi Ivanovich; MAKARENKO, M.G.,
red. Izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Frothing agent, a new reagent for coal slurry flotation]
Novyi reagent dlia flotatsii kamennougol'nykh shlamov-penore-
agent. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 36 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Coal preparation) (Flotation)

VLASOVA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLASSEN, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk;
Prinimala uchastiye: STEPANOVA, Ye.H., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Flotation qualities of aldehydes. Nauch.sooob.Inst.gor.dela 6:
67-76 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Aldehydes) (Flotation)

KLASSEN, V.I.; VLASOVA. N.S.

Introducing the frothing agent at the Irmino Central Coal
Preparation Plant. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:19-20 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Irmino—Coal Preparation)

KLASSEN, V.I.; NEVSKAYA, V.A.; VLASOVA, N.S.

Use of radioactive isotopes in studying the reaction of flotation reagents with coals. 'Ugol' 36 no.7:41-44 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.
(Flotation) (Radioisotopes--Industrial application)

VLASOVA, Nina Sergeyevna; KLASSEN, Villi Ivanovich; FLAKSIN, Igor'
Nikolayevich; KHAZHINSKAYA, G.N., otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G.,
red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Studying the action of reagents in coal flotation] Issledova-
nie deistviia reagentov pri flotatsii kamennykh uglei. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 169 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Flotation)

RUDAKOV, V.V., inzh.; MAMEDOV, V.M., inzh.; YEGOROV, B.A., inzh.;
VLASOVA, O.D., inzh.

Electrodynamic model for studying the automatic control
systems of electric drives. Vest. elektrom. 31 no.9:55-60
S '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric driving---Electromechanical analogies)
(Automatic control)

S/144/60/000/03/017/017
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Vlasova, O.D., Junior Scientific Worker;
Yegorov, B.A., Junior Scientific Worker;
Mamedov, V.M., Junior Scientific Worker and
Rudakov, V.V., Senior Scientific Worker

TITLE: An Electrical Dynamometer for Experimental Work

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,
1960, Nr 3, pp 162-166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principal requirement of a universal dynamometer for experimental work is that the power system should accurately reproduce the signals applied to it. Fig 1 shows a schematic circuit diagram of a dynamometer developed in the Electro-Mechanics Institute AS USSR. It employs the principle that the emf of the braking machine is equal and opposite to the emf of an amplidyne induced by the mmf of the feed-back winding controlled by the motor speed. On these emf's, which are in equilibrium at any speed, there is superposed a signal which causes the braking machine to operate as a generator so applying a retarding torque to the machine under test. Under steady-state conditions, the current in the armature circuit of the machine is given by Eq (1).

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E194/E455

An Electrical Dynamometer for Experimental Work

Under appropriate conditions the retardation current and torque over the entire speed range depend only on the changes in the amplidyne signals. Consequently, the retardation torque is readily matched to any applied signals. Torque characteristics as shown in Fig 2 and 3 are then constructed for the dynamometer under various conditions. In practice, the characteristics of the amplidyne and of the dynamometer are not identical because of hysteresis in the magnetic circuit and, under certain circumstances, the resulting distortion may be significant. The current in the load circuit is also influenced by the delay due to magnetic inertia in the amplidyne and in the armature circuit of the dynamometer. Eq (2) is then written for the current in the armature circuit and the assessment of practical differences that occur between the ideal and actual retardation currents is demonstrated. In order to reduce the distortion, a negative feed-back of amplidyne voltage is used, as shown in Fig 1. Fig 4 shows a no-load characteristic of an amplidyne type EMU-50 used in the experimental

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E194/E455

An Electrical Dynamometer for Experimental Work

dynamometer equipment with suitable voltage feed-back. It will be seen that the remanent voltage of the amplidyne is reduced to 2 to 3% of the rated voltage. Fig 5 shows an experimental external characteristic of the dynamometer machine, indicating that the accuracy of adjustment is 97 to 98% of the rated voltage. This can still cause an appreciable difference between the actual and ideal load current. Oscillograms showing the change of current in the dynamometer on reproducing constant torque without additional resistance in the armature circuit are given in Fig 6. Trace 6a corresponds to the change of speed from 0 to 1200 rpm which is the rated speed and 6b to sudden application and removal of the control signal. It will be seen that the distortion is quite appreciable under dynamic conditions. In order to reduce the inertia of the armature of the dynamometer, additional resistance is connected in the armature circuit. The resultant improvement in the static characteristics is illustrated by the curves of Fig 7. In order to produce the necessary retardation current when additional resistance

Card 3/5

S/144/60/000/03/017/017
E194/E455

An Electrical Dynamometer for Experimental Work

is used in the armature circuit, it is necessary to apply a stronger signal, which effectively reduces the amplification factor of the amplidyne. This is undesirable and in order to increase its amplification factor an intermediate electronic amplifier is used with the further advantage that low output signals can be used. Fig 8 shows oscillograms of changes in the emf of the dynamometer machines and amplidyne during acceleration and retardation of the driving motor. The greatest distortion during acceleration is less than 5% of the steady state current, which is fully satisfactory for ordinary experimental work. In order to apply to the shaft of the driving motor a torque proportional to the square of its speed, the transducer consists of a tachogenerator excited by another tachogenerator, as shown in Fig 1. The necessary characteristics of the tacho generators are discussed. It is concluded that the recommended circuit can reproduce with high accuracy the changes in torque applied to its input. Thus, in reproducing constant torque the accuracy is more than 95%

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S/144/60/000/03/017/017
E194/E455

An Electrical Dynamometer for Experimental Work

when the speed changes from zero to 1200 rpm in 0.35 seconds. The laboratory dynamometer operates sufficiently rapidly when additional resistance is connected in the armature circuit; for the case of constant torque, the time of picking up and dropping the load does not exceed 0.07 seconds. Use of the intermediate amplifier makes it possible to alter the speed of operation of the amplidyne whilst maintaining a high amplification. The apparatus also becomes adaptable to a wide range of transducers. There are 9 figures and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Electromechanics AS USSR)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka
(DC Scientific-Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1959

Card 5/5

*VLASOVA, Olga Dmitriyevna, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEGOROV, Boris
Aleksseyevich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAMEDOV, Vladimir
Mikhaylovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUDAKOV, Viktor
Vasil'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Electromechanical brake system for research projects. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.3:162-166 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for Vlasova, Mamedov and
Rudakov). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo
toka (for Yegorov).
(Rotating amplifiers)

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals.
Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99359

Author : Bogdanova, V.D., Vlasova, O.I.

Inst :

Title : Microbiological Characteristics of the Pathogens of
Bacillary Dysentery According to Data of SEO SibVo
during the Period 1951-1955

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vorp. dizenterii. Novosibirsk, 1957, 12-15.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VLASOVA O. Kh., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Synthesis of Herbicides. Ariloxy-Etanoles and Their Esters." Dnepropetrovsk, 1960, 15 pp with graphs, (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education UKSSR; Dnepropetrovsk Chem-Tech Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy), 150 copies, no price given, (KL, 21-60, 118)

BURMISTROV, S.I.; VLASOVA, O.Kh.

Synthesis of herbicides. Part 1: Acidic phthalic acid esters of
aryloxyethanols. Ukr.khim.zhur. 24 no.5:629-631 ' 58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni F.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.
(Herbicides) (Phthalic acid)

BURMISTROV, S.I.; VLASOVA, O.Kh.; KAZANKINA, L.G.

Synthesis of herbicides. Part 5: Arenesulfonic derivatives of
2,4-dichlorophenoxyethylamines. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:
1409-1412 My '63. (MIRA 1686)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Herbicides) (Amines)

TYUL'FANOV, R.S.; VLASOVA, O.M.

Temperature limits for the sorption mechanism of oxidation of
electrode carbon. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.4:100-104 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova,
Leningrad.

KORCHUNOV, Yu.N.; VLASOVA, O.M.

Quasi-static yield of products of the thermolysis of cellulose.
Gidroliz i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.4:16 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Cellulose)

VLASOVA, O. V.

20883. Vlasova, O. V. Vliyaniye temperatury pochvy na klubneobrazovaniye kartotelya. Uchen. zadiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-T im. d-ertsena), t. LXXXII, 1949, s. 135-80.
--Bibliogr: 39 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

AKSYANTSEV, M.A.; VLASOVA, P.I.

Some data on the functional state of the liver in multiple sclerosis.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh 60 no.11:1464-1466 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego - dotsent S.A.Mel'nikov) Moskovskogo ordena
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS) (LIVER)

VLASOVA, Polina Stepanovna

Flow of Post-natal Period After Mild and Instrumental Pressure of
Placenta and its Parts

Chair of Obstetrical and Gynecological (lezhfaka) (head, Prof.M.A. Dnrlakhiy)
Saratov Medical Institute, 1946

S/2981/63/000/002/0087/0089

ACCESSION NR: AT4012717

AUTHOR: Vlasova, P. T.; Matveyev, B. I.; Kishnev, P.V.; Stel'mashchuk, V. A.;
Anan'in, S. N.

TITLE: Manufacturing technology and properties of SAP foil

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechenny*ye splavy*.
Moscow, 1963, 87-89

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, sintered aluminum, aluminum powder, sintered
aluminum powder, SAP, aluminum foil, SAP foil, aluminum rolling, aluminum
tempering

ABSTRACT: It was found that SAP with 6-7% Al_2O_3 is best for the manufacture of a
quality SAP foil. Sheets 240 x 30 mm were obtained from Al powder in a hot briquet-
ting process with subsequent roasting and hot pressing. After exposure to 500 C
for one hour, 30-mm sheets were reduced to 5 mm in a 3- or 4-high mill, exposed
again to 500 C for 30 minutes, rolled to 2.5 mm, and roasted at 350 C for 2 hours.
Further processing consisted of cold rolling to 0.5 mm in a 2-high mill, cutting,
roasting at 350 C for 2 hours, and cold rolling to 0.05 mm in a 6-high mill. X-ray

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examination showed no evidence of recrystallization at 500 C, and no appreciable microstructural change could be established with a microscope (x 500). It was concluded that prolonged tempering of the foil at 400 C very insignificantly reduces the ultimate strength, while tempering at 500 C for 250 hours reduces it by 4-5 kg/mm² at room temperature. Al₂O₃ contents of 9-10% produced high-mechanical properties, but the resulting material was difficult to deform. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012711

S/2981/63/000/002/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Kishnev, P. V.; Kuznetsova, Ye. A.; Vlasova, P. T.

TITLE: Effect of heating aluminum powder prior to bricket formation on the mechanical properties of pressed blanks

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechenny*ye splavy*. Moscow, 1963, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, aluminum powder, aluminum bricket, aluminum blank, bricketting

ABSTRACT: It is well known that aluminum powder contains numerous sources of gas, such as the fat added during powder pulverization in ball mills, as well as moisture. This gas interferes with the manufacture of finished products from pressed aluminum powder, so that the powder should first be heated to help eliminate the gases. The present authors attempted to determine the optimal conditions for heating aluminum powder by measuring the content of fat, H_2 and Al_2O_3 , as well as the mechanical properties, following both cold briquetting and treatment at 100-600C. The lowest quantity of gas was detected in powder held at a temperature of 600C for 5 hours. The mechanical properties of pressed blanks did not change when the powder was heated up to 500C. An

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increase in temperature up to 600C, however, led to lowering of the ultimate strength and increase in relative elongation. Formation of brickets from heated powder allows one to obtain a monolithic high-quality product with a density of 2.5-2.7 kg/sq. mm. This permits elimination of additional pressing operations required during cold formation of brickets, thus lowering the load on the presses. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

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SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

2/2

Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4012706

S/2981/63/000/002/0005/0012

AUTHOR: Matveyev, B.I.; Fridlyander, I.N.; Agarkov, G.D.; Stepanova, M.G.;
Vlasova, P.T.

TITLE: Properties and application of blanks made of sintered aluminum powder (SAP)

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechenny*ye splavy*.
Moscow, 1963, 5-12

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, aluminum powder, sintered powder, sintered aluminum
powder, SAP, SAP blank

ABSTRACT: In a general review of the uses and properties of SAP, it is pointed out that heat-resistant deformed alloys of sintered aluminum powder at 350-500C are significantly stronger than standard deformed aluminum alloys. This is explained by the finely dispersed oxide phase uniformly distributed in the aluminum matrix. Parts made of SAP, whether from APS-1 or APS-2 powder, show corrosion resistance practically equal to that of ordinary aluminum. The technology of the briquetting, sintering and pressing of SAP is described. The following blanks are commonly made of SAP-1: rods and pipes up to 200 mm in diameter, sections up to 100 sq. cm and over, sheets 900 mm wide, up to 3 m in length

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and up to 0.8 mm thick, rivet wires, foil up to 0.03 mm thick, pressed blanks. SAP-2 is used for parts of the same type, only of lower workability. The fatigue strength of both SAP-1 and SAP-2 exceeds that of all aluminum alloys. Some representative data are tabulated. These metals may be soldered and welded, machined, finished, cut and pressed. The wall thickness and radii of the tubes which can be pressed from SAP are smaller, the lower the content of Al₂O₃ in the initial material. These features show that the existing opinion concerning the brittleness of sintered materials has nothing to do with SAP. It can be machined in the same way as common aluminum, and new fields of application are constantly opening. "The corrosion tests were carried out by V.S. Komissarova." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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S/032/61/027/001/024/037
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Bulygin, I. P., Vlasova, P. T., Prokof'yev, V. P.
TITLE: Reasons for Contradictory Results in Endurance Tests of
Metals by Using Stationary and Bench-type Machines

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 86-89

TEXT: The endurance limit measured by the machines K-3A (K-3A), BП-8 (VP-8), ЦКТИ-750 (TsKTI-750), and ЯБ-1 (YaB-1) is higher than that ascertained by large stationary machines such as МП-3 (MP-3), МП-4 (MP-4), ИП-2 (IP-2), ИП-4М (IP-4M), ВП-101 (VP-101), and ВПК-11 (VPK-11). The reasons for such contradiction are discussed. Samples of EI 617 (EI 617) nickel alloy were investigated at 850°C and a stress of 20 kg/mm². The results obtained by the machines МП-3 (MP-3), ВПК-11 (VPK-11), and K-3A (K-3A) are compiled in a table. The endurance limit measured by the machine K-3A (K-3A) (with ordinary furnace) is three times higher than that measured by the machines МП-3 (MP-3) and ВПК-11 (VPK-11). The heating conditions of the machines were observed. For this purpose, the authors installed 19 chrome-aluminum thermocouples on the outer surface of samples and in the

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